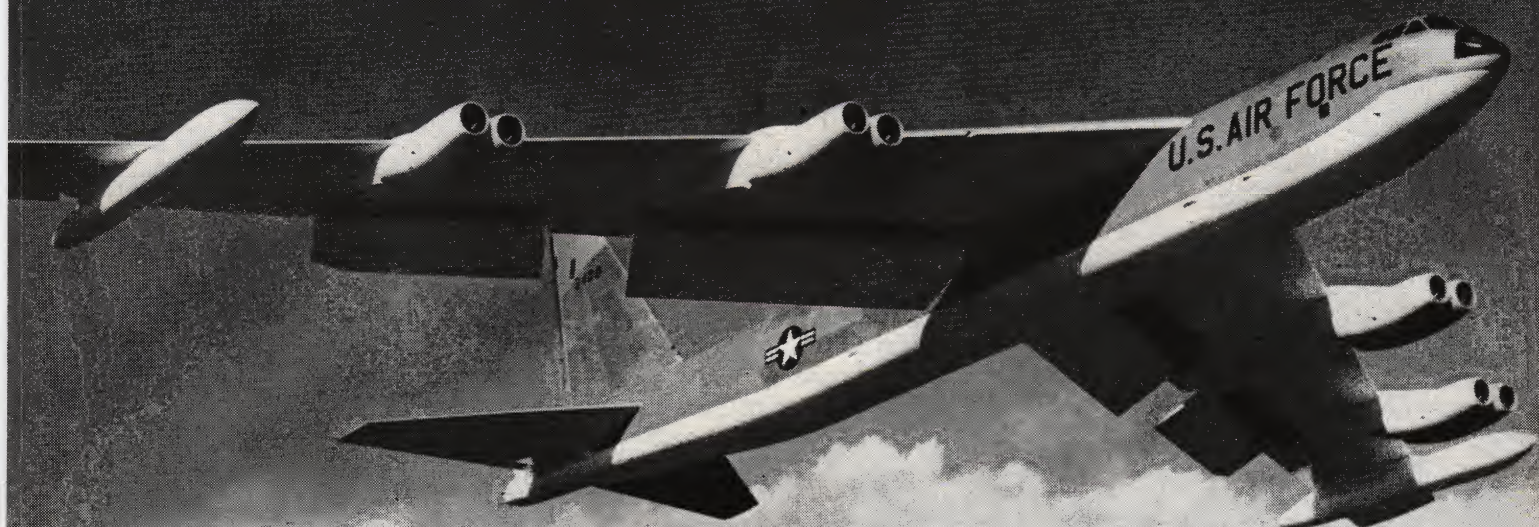


JUNE 1956

THE **T** INTERNATIONAL **eamster** DEDICATED TO SERVICE



*Oh! thus be it ever, when freemen shall stand
Between their loved homes and the war's desolation!
Blest with victory and peace, may the heav'n rescued land
Praise the Power that hath made and preserved us a nation.
Then conquer we must, when our cause it is just,
And this be our motto: "In God is our trust."
And the star-spangled banner in triumph shall wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave!*

— from "The Star-Spangled Banner"
by Francis Scott Key

B-52 — GUARDIAN OF FREEDOM



teamsters salute WISCONSIN

"ON Wisconsin!," that famous football anthem, is equally symbolic of "The Badger State" which has an unparalleled reputation as a leader in progressive legislation dating from the days of the famed liberal Robert M. LaFollette.

The first statewide primary election law and first corrupt practices act originated here and the state contributed much to the formation of the philosophy of ad valorem taxation. The first workmen's compensation act originated with Wisconsin, which helped to institutionalize the graduated income tax. The state's progressives framed the first complete labor code and were leaders in establishing vocational education. Wisconsin legislators' pens wrote the first unemployment compensation act and the state was an early leader in advanced methods of dealing with juvenile delinquents.

"Ouisconsin" was the Indian name, meaning "meeting of waters," and, on entering beautiful, busy Wisconsin, one meets thousands of picture-book lakes, headed by Lake Winnebago and there are more trout streams than a man could fish in 10 lifetimes.

A titan of agriculture, ranking 25th in size, this state produces a fantastic 48 per cent of the nation's cheese and substantial portions of other dairy products. It leads in milch cow population, marketing cooperatives, hay production, canning green peas, sweet corn and beets. Virtually all this agricultural produce moves by truck. Serving these and the state's industries are the members of 24 local unions of our Brotherhood. The leading items of industrial production, in which the state ranks 13th, are autos, auto parts, paper, wood pulp, meat packing, foundries, printing, electrical machinery and, of course, some of the best beer in the world.

Thus we salute the three and a half million busy, prosperous and happy residents of Wisconsin whose progressive heritage will continue to inspire them to move forward.

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THE INTERNATIONAL Teamster



DAVE BECK

Editor

Official magazine of the International Brotherhood of
Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of
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Letter from General President **DAVE BECK**

WE HAVE just closed our 1956 National Trades Divisions Conference in Chicago and all of us have a great deal for which to be grateful. These meetings, in my opinion, were among the best the International Brotherhood of Teamsters has ever had.

I am especially grateful, personally and officially, for the strong resolution of support adopted following the recommendation by the four Area Conference chairmen. This reaffirmation of confidence in Teamster leadership, including support for the General Executive Board, adds new strength to our already unassailable unity. Those who would capitalize on any internal differences of opinion will find little hope with which to fan their flames of dissension in this forthright resolution.

The area conferences and the National Trade Divisions deserve the thanks of all Teamsters for making these meetings the fine success they were. There was a spirit of cooperation and enthusiasm such as one seldom sees in national meetings. The reports of progress from every sector of the country tell the story of our teamwork and our advances.

One of the characteristics of the 1956 meetings was the fact that the Trade Divisions appear to recognize the technological changes which are taking place and are noting the impact they are having on labor, especially on those employed in our jurisdiction. In this connection research data and facts are essential in the effective operation of trade unions. Our Research Department made a strong contribution to the 1956 conferences through advance work in compiling surveys and providing data for the consideration of the meetings. I would like to point out that our Research staff is ready to provide from our International Headquarters the necessary research and background material to help our people at every level—local union, joint council or area conference.

Our first obligation—and that goes all the way up and down the line—is to protect our members and the contracts they have with their employers. I subscribe to the policy that no one lives alone and no one individual or group can survive alone. We have proved that working together in mutual

cooperation is the best way to advance. We recognize the fact that others have problems and need our cooperation—and we likewise expect others to recognize the fact that we have problems.

We are proving the concrete value of cooperation through the successful operation of mutual aid pacts. Those we have are working successfully and we are in the process of developing others which will also result in progress by the Teamsters and those with which they are engaged in mutual assistance effort.

We want to live and let live, but we don't propose to jeopardize the employment of our membership and their contractual relations with employers to help those in the labor movement who appear to go out of their way to make attacks on the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and its leadership.

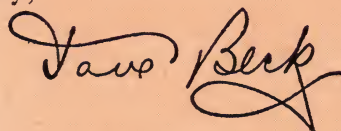
The resolution adopted at Chicago is both a symbol and an actuality; it is a symbol of strength and confidence and it is tangible evidence of the faith that our people have in their union. The resolution gives added strength to Teamster representation within the executive halls of the AFL-CIO and within its departments in the proper protection of our jurisdiction. The resolution tells us in no uncertain terms that we should stand up against any unfair interference with the legal, proper and autonomous exercise of our jurisdictional rights as a great international union.

In connection with our Chicago meetings, I would like to add a word of thanks to our organizers and our staff personnel. It was satisfying to sit down and talk with our people and hear accounts of their progress and problems. And our staff people have been doing a fine job all along the line.

I should like to draw attention to the fact that our Headquarters office had available at Chicago our general counsel, Albert Woll, and his associate, Gerard Trainor, and our research director, Al Weiss, and his associates, for consultation. While they did not appear on the general session programs due to time limitations, they were present at Trade Division meetings and for almost constant consultation.

If the spirit of confidence and enthusiasm which animated our Chicago meetings continues—and I am sure it will—we are headed for the greatest year in Teamster history.

Fraternally,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Dave Beck". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large, stylized "B" at the end.

General President.

C H I C A G O

M A Y

1 5 - 1 7

1956

NATIONAL TRADE DIVISIONS CONFERENCE

- **STRONG SUPPORT FOR TEAMSTER JURISDICTION**
- **AGGRESSIVE ORGANIZATION MAPPED**
- **ENTHUSIASM AT HIGH POINT**



AN aggressive drive to protect Teamster jurisdiction and to expand organization throughout the International's jurisdiction is under way by the International Brotherhood of Teamsters following the 1956 National Trade Divisions Conference in Chicago last month. The three-day series of meetings May 15-17 held at the Palmer House and attended by more than 800 delegates was considered by General President Dave Beck and the General Executive Board members present as one of the finest series of trade division sessions held since the program was established several years ago.

During the three-day conference the 800 delegates:

1. Heard General President Beck pledge the utmost protection of Teamster jurisdiction "in every forum."

2. Heard Vice President Einar Mohn open the conference and set the goal of 200,000 new members in the Teamsters' Union by the time the 1957 convention is held.

3. Heard General Secretary-Treasurer John F. English underscore strong support of Teamster jurisdiction and autonomy and also give a report on finances and membership growth.

4. Met in 15 trade division sessions and considered the impact of technological changes on the Teamster movement.

5. Pledged in trade division sessions and in the final closing session strong support to the General President and General Executive Board in their efforts to protect Teamster jurisdiction.

6. Filed reports from each of the trade divisions showing substantial progress within the last year and indicating bright potentials for the coming year.

The theme of the three-day meetings was set by Vice President Mohn in the opening session when he said stress would be placed on discussion of ways and means of better "organization and cooperation." Thus the words "organize" and "cooperate" became the theme words of the general sessions and of the 15 panel discussion meetings held by the trade divisions.



JOHN F. ENGLISH

IBT General Secretary-Treasurer outlined union's membership and financial growth.

The program of the national conference was changed somewhat this year in the interest of permitting the trade divisions to have more time to discuss their particular problems. A brief opening session was held with an address by Vice President Mohn on Tuesday, May 15. This was followed by policy committee meetings and by general sessions during the next two days. Meetings were held morning, afternoon and evenings. General President Beck made the principal address of the conference at the closing general session.

On the closing session General Secretary-Treasurer John F. English addressed the delegates and gave a report of finances and membership standing.

The importance of organization and cooperation within the International union was emphatically stressed by Vice President Mohn.

He explained that the conference system of organization had been set up to achieve goals of organization more effectively than could be won any other way, but he said, "We are all Teamsters—no matter where we live. There is no such thing as an Eastern Teamster, a Western Teamster, a Southern Teamster or a Central States Teamster. We are all Teamsters—we are all members of the same union with the mission to work for each other, to bring improvements everywhere in wages, hours and conditions."

Mohn noted press attention to internal differences of opinion and said that the procedures and machinery are available to anyone in the International to have his complaint heard and he said that there are bound to be differences of opinion, but those differences should be resolved within the Teamster family—not outside. He said Teamster troubles, if any exist, are Teamster problems and are the concern of nobody else.

The two underlying problems which were considered by each of the 15 panel sessions of the trade divisions concerned:

1. Technological changes and their impact on the labor movement and in particular on the members of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

2. Protection of Teamster jurisdiction.

The impact of technological advances in production, processing, distribution, packaging were matters of deep concern in the various trade division meetings. All panel meetings were well attended and delegates agreed that enthusiasm was at

CONFERENCE COVERAGE

General report of conference: Pages 4-15, inclusive.

Conference resolution supporting the General President and General Executive Board policies: Pages 12 and 13.

Address of General President Dave Beck at closing session: Page 16.

"Conference Candidats": Page 18.

PRIORITY GIVEN JURISDICTION PROTECTION

a higher pitch this year than it has been for some time at a national conference.

Some trade divisions were affected more than others and in some situations changes and advances in processing and packaging cut across several trade division lines and posed problems for more than one trade division. For example, the growing volume of frozen foods is posing problems for the Miscellaneous Bakery, Dairy and Produce Divisions.

Problems of pre-packing is displacing many drivers who formerly manned trucks for commission merchants.

Automation is being felt in many fields such as brewery, warehousing, automotive.

The phenomenal rise in the volume handled by vending machine is creating a challenge for the Miscellaneous Division. This division is also troubled by the efforts of department stores to get their customers to carry their packages and thereby minimize the volume which must be delivered by trucks.

Despite the many problems caused by technical advances in processing and distribution the trade divisions indicate that they are aware of the problems and are seeking to overcome any obstacles and press on toward greater Teamster



PRODUCE. Sam Butcher, L. U. 850, Cincinnati, Ohio (far left), addresses chair in the Produce Division session. In center William Greenberg, L. U. 920, Philadelphia, Pa., and in foreground John Mahoney, L. U. 703, Chicago, Ill., raise discussion points from the floor.

expansion. The trade divisions discussed with optimism the goal of 200,000 new Teamsters by the time the next convention of the Interna-

MISCELLANEOUS. Joe Blumeth, L. U. 410, Cleveland, Ohio, speaks at general session of the Miscellaneous Division. This was one of the most heavily attended of the trade division meetings.

tional is held in 1957. Of special importance to a unified Teamster organization was the fact that almost every trade division in its general sessions adopted a resolution pledging 100 per cent support to General President Beck and to the General Executive Board in their efforts to protect Teamster jurisdiction and Teamster autonomy under the merged organization of the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Vice President William Lee in reporting for the Bakery Division said that a fall conference was scheduled for Boston. He said this division is being touched by distribution and technical changes and by the trend toward bigger and fewer operations.

SEVERAL FRONTS

The Miscellaneous Division is going forward on several fronts, William Griffin, director reported. The field of outside salesmen, vending machine servicing, parcel delivery are among those given special emphasis. He pointed out that the vending industry is showing a "fantastic growth," approximating \$1.7 billion in 1955 with indications of topping the \$2 billion mark this year.

Cooperation with the International Association of Machinists in the





WAREHOUSE. Vice President, Einar Mohn (right) addresses a general session of the National Warehouse Division. Progress in the field of national agreements was stressed.

I.A.M.-Teamster agreement will be useful in organizing plans of the Automotive Division, Melroy Horn, division chairman, said. Reports on progress under the pact points to real gains in the months ahead, he said. The division is also pushing the use of the shop sign as part of the publicity and organizing effort, he told the delegates.

A mutual aid pact is also successful in the Cannery Division organiz-

ing, Director Lewis C. Harkins reported. He said that under the Teamster-Butcher Workmen agreement substantial gains had been made, but that the greatest progress lay ahead as the groundwork already covered would be helpful in future organization.

Both the Laundry Division and Federal, State & Municipal Divisions are making headway, the directors. U. U. Alexandroff, chairman,

and Dave Sark, chairman, of these respective divisions, reported. Vice President Mohn told the delegates an immediate survey of laundry field potentials would be undertaken by Headquarters. Sark said that efforts will be directed toward working in cooperation with the area conference offices to educate and organize.

On the technological front almost every division was affected. The Dairy Division said that the changes

WAREHOUSE. Informal scene just before the general session of the National Warehouse Division. At the table are shown (from left) Marvin Rich, Headquarters office; Sam Baron, division field director, and Don Peters, Chicago, chairman of the Montgomery Ward Council. Harold Gibbons, acting director of the division, is shown at far right talking with a delegate.





TAXICAB. Stanley Boland, L. U. 954, Cincinnati, Ohio, emphasizes the necessity for organizing in the general session of the Taxicab & Chauffeurs Trade Division.



BAKERY. Leo Jermon, L. U. 52, Cleveland, Ohio, discusses the changing situation in the bakery industry. Division will hold a meeting in Boston this fall.

AGGRESSIVE ORGANIZATION PLANNED

in distribution are creating problems in the dairy field. This division is emphasizing dating of containers, holding present gains, organization of rural areas and resistance to curtailed delivery. The division also is urging the establishment of a national office, Director Eugene R. Hubbard reported.

Organization as a basic confer-

ence theme was given priority consideration in every caucus session. In the Over-the-Road Division reports from all four area conferences indicated progress in the freight line organization. Conference Chairmen James R. Hoffa (Central), Thomas E. Flynn (Eastern), and Murray W. Miller (Southern) reported progress in their areas and Vice President

Joseph Diviny, San Francisco, reported on activities in the Western Conference of Teamsters.

Of major importance to all local unions was the action taken on the annual truck check. Delegates considered the problem and voted to suspend for a year this annual checking campaign. Suspension of the drive was made on the basis that

BUILDING TRADES. Ernie Anderson, L. U. 541, Kansas City, Mo., speaks from the floor at the Building & Construction Trades Drivers general session.

LAUNDRY. Problems of Laundry Division members were under discussion at this session. Speaking at this general meeting is Joseph Caramagno, L. U. 928.



OVER - THE - ROAD. Vice President Joseph J. Diviny, San Francisco, Calif., reported on freight line progress in the Western Conference of Teamsters at the Over-the-Road session.



TRUCKAWAY. The ups and downs of the automobile business are up for discussion in this Truckaway session. Emil Robillard, L. U. 95, Kenosha, Wis., is the speaker at this session.

time devoted to this annual effort would be channeled into regular organizing programs.

The Newspaper & Periodical Drivers are intensifying efforts on a wide front as the result of a major survey of the organizing potential prepared by the Research Department of the International Union, said Jack Goldberger, division president.

Organization and jurisdictional

DAIRY. The Dairy Division had one of the liveliest discussions of the entire conference series. Pete Hoban, president of L. U. 753, Chicago, emphasizes a point.



Reports from the Southern Conference were given by Director Murray W. Miller (left in center photo) and by Vice President James R. Hoffa for the Central Conference at the Over-the-Road meeting. In the lower photo is shown Thomas E. Flynn, who reported for the Eastern Conference.



TECHNOLOGICAL ADVANCE STUDIED



FEDERAL, STATE AND MUNICIPAL. Organizing possibilities in the Federal, State & Municipal employees' field are great, division reports indicated. Here Bernard Adelstein, L. U. 813, New York City, discusses activities. At his left is Dave Sark, Chicago, division chairman.

protection will be continued by the Construction Drivers in renewal of the Four-Way Agreement, the division reported. This pact includes Teamsters, Operating Engineers, Carpenters and Laborers, reported Harold Thirion, director.

The Warehouse Division is emphasizing national efforts in its organization program and as this issue of *THE INTERNATIONAL TEAMSTER* was ready for press was in negotiations with the Montgomery Ward Company. Multi-plant action throughout the warehouse field is one of the basic approaches being used by this division this year, Harold Gibbons, acting director, said.

The problems of organization are being made more acute for the Brewery Division by the decentralization of manufacture and by the trend toward mergers, Ray Schoessling, divi-

(Continued on page 14)

BREWERY. The Brewery Division faces problems of changing distribution patterns, said local union reports from the field. Here just before the general session began are shown delegates talking with division officers. Ray Schoessling, J. C. 25, Chicago, Ill., division chairman, is at far right, and at his left is William Ahern, L. U. 896, San Francisco, division secretary.



NEWSPAPER. Delegates are studying a voluminous survey prepared by the Research Department of the International for the Newspaper & Periodical Division. This survey will be the basis of an organizing drive, the division decided.



AUTOMOTIVE. Promotion of the union shop sign is being discussed at this pre-session discussion of the Automotive Division. Division Chairman Melroy Horn (right) and Secretary Edwin D. Dorsey (left) are shown in the foreground (backs to camera).

Fighting RESOLUTION

STRONG support for General President Dave Beck and the General Executive Council were voiced in a fighting resolution passed at the 1956 National Trade Divisions Conference in Chicago last month. The resolution, passed with a standing vote, was presented at the closing general session.

Sponsors of the resolution were the four area confer-

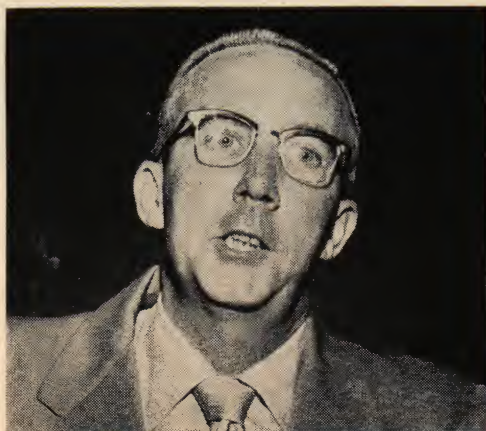
ence directors: Frank W. Brewster, Western; James R. Hoffa, Central; Murray W. Miller, Southern, and Thomas E. Flynn, Eastern.

The complete text of the resolution, together with a reproduction of the conference directors' signatures as they appeared on the resolution, will be found on the facing page.



Central Conference of Teamsters Director James R. Hoffa, Detroit, Mich., is signing the resolution sponsored by the four areas. Hoffa is shown in the mirror against which he has placed the paper for signature. Waiting to sign at his left is Western Conference Director Frank W. Brewster, Seattle, Wash.

Area directors also signing the resolution were Murray W. Miller (left) of the Southern Conference and Thomas E. Flynn (far right) of the Eastern Conference of Teamsters. Full text of the resolution is shown on opposite page.



R E S O L U T I O N

WHEREAS, it is the function and purpose of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters to protect, provide and extend job opportunities for all its members; and

WHEREAS, this can be accomplished only by the preservation of all of the jurisdiction which has been granted to the International Brotherhood of Teamsters; and

WHEREAS, in providing jobs and job security for our members, it becomes necessary to enter into alliances with other organizations, with respect to areas of common interest; and

WHEREAS, our General President has recognized and publicly and vigorously defended our jurisdiction and pledged to take all steps necessary to discharge this primary obligation of our International Union to our membership; and

WHEREAS, as a result of such actions in defense of our jurisdiction and autonomy, there have been many baseless challenges and attacks on our International Union:

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT

RESOLVED by the delegates to the National Trade Conferences assembled in Chicago on this 17th day of May, 1956 that we endorse and support all the activities and actions of our General President and the General Executive Board in protecting and advancing the interests of our membership by taking whatever steps in their judgment are necessary to preserve and regain our jurisdictional and organizational rights.

Central Conference of Teamsters
James R. Hoffa
Eastern Conference of Teamsters
Thomas E. Glynn
Western Conference of Teamsters
Frank W. Brewster
Southern Conference of
Teamsters
By Murray Miller



1956 CONFERENCE. Official photograph of the 800 delegates at the annual National Trades Divisions Conference.

(Continued from page 10)

sion director, said. He also reported on efforts to organize in situations where controversy with the old CIO Brewery Workers exists, most notably, St. Paul, Minn.

Pre-packaging and gypsy truckers are the two chief headaches of the Produce Division, Thomas Owens, director, said. He said that the changes going on in produce handling, especially "factory farms," are displacing many drivers and efforts are to be made to compensate for the loss by facing the problems of changes. Establishment of strong produce divisions in each area conference was urged.

The growth of food plans is affecting several divisions inasmuch as both distribution and jurisdictional conflicts are being raised, several divisions reported. The expansion of the frozen food market is having especially strong impacts on Miscellaneous drivers, Bakery and Dairy drivers.

The importance of research in meeting new problems and of change and of organization was recognized by the delegates. Al Weiss, Team-

ster economist, was in constant consultation with trade division policy committees who were requesting economic research and statistical assistance.

Legal problems likewise were recognized. Dave Previant, Central Conference of Teamsters lawyer, in sessions stressed new trends in decisions of courts and boards which make it imperative for Teamsters to

beware of possible violation of regulations and statutes. J. Albert Woll, Teamster general counsel, and his associate, Gerard Trainor, and Western Conference Attorney P. H. McCarthy, were on hand for consultation on various aspects of legal rights of local unions and joint councils.

During the national conference week a number of special problems were considered by groups of Team-

CANNERY. Murray W. Miller, director of the Southern Conference of Teamsters, discusses organization problems in the South at the general session of the National Cannery Division.





General Secretary-Treasurer John F. English (left) and Vice President John T. O'Brien, Chicago, Ill., discuss membership figures of Joint Council 25.

sters on a regional or national basis. For example, meetings were held by delegates who have employees of the Railway Express Agency in their local unions. The matter of organization of this company has been given close attention for some time.

Another national group which met and discussed future plans for organization was the Kraft Food Company Committee. This company has members in miscellaneous or general local unions in many parts of the country and a session of delegates dealing with this company discussed ways and means of advancing organization with Kraft.

Both Warehouse and Brewery groups had special sessions. The Brewery Division had sessions on the St. Paul, Minn., situation, where a National Labor Relations Board election has been authorized.



Special sessions of national problems were taken up in group sessions at Chicago. Above are shown delegates with Railway Express agency employee members.



Delegates with Kraft Food Company members had a session on problems of organizing employees of this national concern. All sections of the U. S. were represented.



General Counsel J. Albert Woll (left) discusses a pending problem in the legal field with Robert L. Graham of International Headquarters.

Teamster Lawyers Set Conference

A meeting of attorneys representing local unions, joint councils and area conferences of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters will be held in Washington, June 20-22.

The conference will be held at the Woodner Hotel, the same place in which last year's sessions were held.

Plans call for both general sessions and panel discussions on specialized problems confronting the Teamsters.

'The Teamsters' Union

CONFIDENCE in the future and a strong pledge to fight for the protection of the jurisdiction of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters were voiced by General President Dave Beck before the 1956 National Trades Divisions Conference in Chicago last month. Mr. Beck spoke during the closing session of the three-day meeting attended by more than 800 Teamsters from all parts of the United States and Canada.

President Beck spoke at the closing session following delivery by Trade Division officers of their reports. Vice President Einar Mohn was chairman of the opening and closing general sessions of the annual conference.

An unusual degree of attention was directed toward the general president at the 1956 conference following widespread publicity about differences of opinion between the Teamsters and the AFL-CIO. Mr. Beck, aware of this attention, spelled out in no uncertain terms his position and that of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, a position he pointed out consistent with the constitution of the Teamsters and of the AFL-CIO.

COVERED BROAD AREA

The address by Mr. Beck covered a wide area and included a discussion of many aspects of Teamster operations. Referring to the early growth of the union, Mr. Beck said, "This International has a great background. Its roots are woven into the intricate structure of the trade union movement and they are firmly fastened; the sustenance which creates life for its growth is so fundamentally sound that there is no individual or no organization of any kind or character which, in the slightest degree, could disturb its progress or interfere with its growth or in any sense rock the structure of this great organization."

Striking a similar note the speaker said, in referring to attacks against the union, "... we have gone through a long period when this union has been under attack; in my opinion, any attack levelled against the Teamsters at this time is so insignificant that it isn't even worthy of being given consideration. . . . I think in these conferences you have a right to hear from those responsible for leadership an account of the reasons which actuates us regarding the position we take and the policies we recommend."

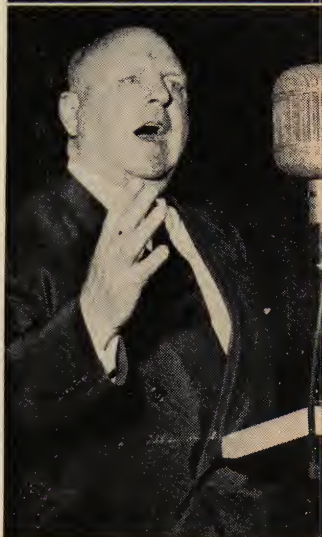
The National Trade Divisions have been meeting in annual sessions since 1949 and have been of high educational value, the general president noted. He called the meetings "a school of practical discussion and education" in Teamster problems.

In a brief review of Teamster finances, President Beck said that the International has spent \$2,800,000 in matching programs and organization work since he took office December, 1952. He said that financially the union is in excellent shape and he pointed out that area conferences and trade divi-

"This is a great school of education in the trade union movement . . . we are developing an educated representation at the grass roots level of this International Union that cannot be surpassed anywhere. . . ."

"Let us confine ourselves to the trade union movement and to its economic policies."

"We can differ, but we have a constitutional procedure to follow in the instance of our differences either in the Teamsters' International Union or in the AFL-CIO. We intend to follow the constitution in every instance."



Has a Great Future''

General President DAVE BECK



"We will play fair with all of our associates in the trade union movement. We will continue to sign working agreements wherever they prove beneficial."



"I hope and pray sincerely that there can be found some avenue to travel in the waterfront situation on the Eastern Seaboard, across the Gulf, down the St. Lawrence waterway and around the Great Lakes to bring those organizations back into the AFL-CIO."



"I appreciate greatly the resolution that you adopted this morning, submitted by the four Conference chairmen. I appreciate it, because after all, I am but human."

sions have available aid from the International if they post matching funds for organization and expansion.

Passage of the motion adopting the resolution of confidence in the General President and the General Executive Board prompted the speaker to analyze the role of the Teamsters in the modern economy. He said that the work of the union crosses the lines of more segments of American society than does that of any other union. And to function effectively, Mr. Beck said, he had sought to decentralize. The conference method and the achievements of the Trade Divisions are proving the soundness of the decentralization program.

Referring to differences with the AFL-CIO, President Beck said, "We can differ, but we have a constitutional procedure to follow in the differences either within the Teamsters' International Union or in the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations. We intend to follow the constitution in every instance."

'BLOWN OUT OF PROPORTION'

The dispute with the AFL-CIO has been "blown out of proportion, because a lot of statements made had no fact to them whatsoever," he said and declared, "I have had disagreements with George Meany and I may have disagreements with him in the future, because you charged me with the responsibility of representing you in the highest administrative office in this union. In my concept of which I think your interests are, I may disagree with Meany or any other man who lives—my responsibility is primarily 99.9 per cent to you."

He said in all the stages of controversial action, he seeks legal advice before acting. He referred specifically to a proposed mutual aid arrangement from which the other party elected to withdraw. Mr. Beck pointed out the necessity of organizing the South "through the aid of economic action" and, he said, "I contend we have got to organize along the Atlantic Seaboard, across the Gulf, down the St. Lawrence and around the Great Lakes—and I contend we have to do it through the AFL's economic action. . . . I hope and pray sincerely that there can be found some avenue to travel in the waterfront situation on the Eastern Seaboard, across the Gulf, down the St. Lawrence and around the Great Lakes to bring those organizations back into the AFL-CIO. . . . I do not want anybody to come into the AFL-CIO who is not of the calibre and character which measure up to the remainder of the labor movement, including our own."

A strong discussion of the necessity for fair play was given by President Beck who said that he did not believe in condemning a man until he has been found guilty and has had an opportunity to utilize appeals available under the due process of law. He blasted the idea of condemnation before proper judicial process saying, ". . . if you want to develop in this

(Continued on page 20)

CONFERENCE CANDIDS ★ ★ ★ ★



The National Warehouse Division report is claiming the attention of Josephine Clark, L. U. 743, Chicago, and Frank Dockery, L. U. 177, Newark, N. J.



A couple of eager beavers—beards that is—are helping their home towns celebrate centennials. Left is Gilbert W. Ewer, L. U. 346, Duluth, Minn., and James Smith, L. U. 330, DeKalb, Ill.



Paul Blinco, L. U. 598, Los Angeles, Calif., was one of the many camera fans who made their own record of the 1956 proceedings.



Delegates pledge the oath of allegiance to the flag as part of the opening ceremonies of the 1956 national conference sessions.



Registration was heavy for the conference. Behind the counter are shown Fred Tobin (center) and Robert Graham (background).

Central Conference Meeting

Delegates Pledge Full Protection Of Teamster Jurisdiction, Endorse Stand of General President Beck

PROTECTION of Teamster jurisdiction within the merged labor movement was a leading topic at the annual meeting of the Central Conference of Teamsters in Minneapolis May 10 and 11.

The meeting, attended by 535 registered delegates and 102 registered guests, went on record unanimously to endorse and support General President Dave Beck "in his current discussions with the AFL-CIO" and urged all organizations and affiliates of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters to extend similar support "to the end that President Beck's defense of our basic interests has the unanimous and unquestioned support of the membership. . . ."

In a report to the delegates convened in the Radisson Hotel, Conference Chairman James R. Hoffa of Detroit announced that the Central Conference would turn its attention to the formulation of area-wide agreements in bakery, dairy, moving van and storage, warehousing and construction jurisdictions.

In another action, Hoffa announced the formation of a new Industrial Trade Division within the Central Conference, under the chairmanship of Robert I. Wishart, secretary-treasurer of the Minneapolis-Honeywell Local 1145.

In its resolution in support of President Beck, the conference declared that "alliances between labor organizations in the areas in which they have a common interest are essential to the protection of the existing organization and its extension."

It further stated that "such practices, whether formalized by written mutual assistance agreements, or demonstrated by the every day informal helping hand given one union brother by another, are not in violation of either the letter or the spirit of the AFL-CIO constitution."

Speakers at the conference, in addition to Chairman Hoffa, included President Beck, General Sec-



General President Dave Beck avowed right to disagree within merged labor federation. Seated from left are International Vice President John T. O'Brien of Chicago, who is vice chairman of Central Conference; James R. Hoffa, International Vice President and chairman of Central Conference; Harold J. Gibbons, secretary-treasurer of Central Conference; and International Vice President Einar Mohn.



Formation of new Central Conference Industrial Trade Division was a highlight of meeting. At head table at first meeting of group are, left to right: Joe Bernstein, Local 781, Chicago; John Casey, president, Local 714, Chicago, secretary of the Division; Harold J. Gibbons, Conference secretary-treasurer, and Robert I. Wishart, Minneapolis-Honeywell Local 1145, Minneapolis, Division chairman.

retary-Treasurer John F. English, Conference Secretary-Treasurer Harold J. Gibbons, Southern Conference Director "Dusty" Miller, and Eastern Conference Chairman Thomas E. Flynn. Governor Orville

Freeman of Minnesota and Mayor Eric Hoyer of Minneapolis also addressed the delegates.

Welcoming talks were made by Jack Jorgensen, president of J. C. 32, Minneapolis, and Gordon Conk-

lin, president of J. C. 34, St. Paul.

Chairman Hoffa, addressing the meeting, asserted that "today we are facing problems greater than we have ever faced in the Teamsters' Union. The merger that we thought was a merger has now become a contest to see who runs who." Hoffa declared that the Teamsters would continue to fight to protect their jurisdiction under the merger.

In his speech, President Beck declared that "the Teamsters' International Union is growing in membership and strength and there is no individual or organization that in the slightest degree can disturb our progress or interfere with our growth."

Beck asserted that "it would be an unhealthy situation if I did not have the right to disagree with George Meany, and deplorable if he did not have the right to disagree with me. That right to disagree

must be inviolate. I don't want a lot of 'yes-men' around me, and I don't intend to be a 'yes-man' to anyone else."

Asserting that "the merger was too rapidly consummated," Beck recalled that the presidents of 19 building trades international unions had recently signed a resolution calling for delay in local and state mergers until jurisdictional problems could be straightened out.

"This is exactly what I have been saying for a year and a half," Beck said. "Why have they taken this position? Because their first obligation is to the people they represent, and they are scared that the merger is going to result in damage to the craft structure. What are they supposed to do? Protect their membership, or humbly follow those who disagree? Should they blindly follow? For my part, I will not do it."

part of our membership, in anyway, shape or manner that is racketeering or associating itself with communism, they should stop it now!"

Referring to political action, Mr. Beck, observed "Let us confine ourselves to the trade union movement and to its economic policies and unless we agree upon the political field by definite assignment from this International Union, we will not be bound . . . I do not delegate to George Meany or to any other man who lives, the right, when he enumerates a policy, whether it be on international affairs or whether it be on politics, that it binds me or you. I do not agree, because I think that is outside the scope of the responsibility of that office, unless we delegate it to that office."

'RIGHT TO DISAGREE'

"Now, I reserve the right to disagree and by the same line of reasoning I certainly give you the right to disagree with me. I think that it would be a very unhealthy condition if I did not have the right, as a member of the Executive Council, for instance to disagree with George Meany and I think it would be a deplorable situation if George Meany did not have the right to disagree with Dave Beck. I don't think the AFL-CIO or Teamsters or any other organization of any kind or character can possibly reach the highest points of its attainment unless that right to disagree is held inviolate.

Mr. Beck closed his address by saying that he would follow all constitutional procedures in his administration of Teamster affairs and in relationship with the AFL-CIO, but he said, "We will play fair with all of our associates in the trade union movement. We will continue to sign working agreements wherever they prove beneficial, and wherever they are observed and we will not violate any laws in doing so . . . under these conditions, there can be nothing but success to mark the progress of our future . . . we will march forward with continued success."

Following his address, President Beck was given a standing ovation by the 800 delegates at the closing session of the 1956 conference.

"Teamsters' Union Has a Great Future"

(Continued from page 17)

country what Hitler developed in Germany and Mussolini in Italy, you just start taking those shortcuts to convict men without their having their full and complete day in court, as the great constitution of this country provides.

Refusal of the Teamsters to sign the AFL-CIO no-raiding pact was discussed in the light of current differences with the Brewery Workers. He said that had the Teamsters signed the pact, their hands would be tied now and the members in the Brewery Workers who have indicated a desire to join the Teamsters would be frozen in their unions for two years. He also drew attention to the fact that the Brewery Workers was the union which the Teamsters had fought for 30 years within the old AFL and was troublesome now because the CIO had taken them into membership.

Referring to those workers frozen in CIO unions, President Beck said, I do not look with any favor on the fact that there are now frozen into unions affiliated with the CIO dairy drivers in Detroit, hundreds and hundreds of laundry drivers in New

York, garment drivers in New York."

Mr. Beck reiterated his policy against racketeers and Communists within the labor movement with this emphatic statement: "If there is any

1957 Convention in Miami, Fla.

The 1957 Convention of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters will be held in Miami, Fla., General President Dave Beck told the 800 delegates to the 1956 session of the National Trade Divisions Conference in Chicago last month.

President Beck's announcement was conditional, however. He said:

"We will hold our convention in Miami next year if there are enough union hotels available. I must emphasize this fact: We will meet in Miami *only* if union hotels are available for us."

THE PASSING OF A GREAT AMERICAN

THE old fire horse hears the bell," was Alben W. Barkley's way of telling news reporters that he had decided to attend the Democratic convention in August.

Two hours later, one of the nation's most universally admired statesmen was dead. The "old fire horse," his own colorful description of himself, had died in harness, while addressing a mock convention at Washington and Lee University.

Mr. Barkley put together a remarkable collection of achievements in his 43 years of political service. He served as a Representative in Congress, a member of the Senate, majority leader of the Senate, vice president, then again as the "junior" Senator from Kentucky.

"I am willing to be a junior," he said in his speech only seconds before collapsing at the microphone. "I am glad to sit in the back row, for I had rather be a servant in the House of the Lord than to sit in the seats of the mighty."

Mr. Barkley excelled as a humorist and teller of stories; he was one of the best informed men on government of his generation, and his sense of justice forbade compromise with injustice in any form. This rare combination of qualities made him one of the most sought-after speakers in the nation.

The Kentuckian was a friend of labor throughout his long career of government service. His persuasive voice was raised often and effectively in Congress in support of legislation benefitting working men and women.

Senator Barkley was a statesman in the tradition of America's greatest men in public life. He could be fiercely partisan without being politically cheap; his humor and respect for the opinions of others gave him a double-edged sword that made him a master in public debate.

Because he combined the rarest qualities of leadership and service, Alben Barkley is assured a permanent and honored place on the pages of the nation's history.



All America lost a statesman and labor a warm friend with the passing of Alben Barkley. Above, the long-time public official is greeted by the late Teamster president, Daniel J. Tobin. Picture at right shows the veteran campaigner in a typical hand-wave. Below, Mr. Barkley shares the spotlight with Harry Truman in Inaugural Parade of 1948, when the Kentuckian became Vice President.



*'Ill Advised' . . . 'Morally Wrong' . . .
'Bad for Business and Labor' . . . These
Are Words for 'Right to Work' Laws!*

LEADERS DENOUNCE OPEN SHOP ACTS

EDITOR'S NOTE: From time to time THE INTERNATIONAL TEAMSTER will publish comments on legislation by leading public officials. Below appear comments on so-called "right to work" legislation by both Democratic and Republican figures.

PROPOSED "right to work" laws were blasted by three governors and a United States Senator in statements to THE INTERNATIONAL TEAMSTER last month.

Governor Orville L. Freeman of Minnesota rapped the "wreck" laws as "morally wrong and socially irresponsible."

Industrial strife would have been created in Massachusetts had that commonwealth enacted a right to work law proposed in 1955, said Governor Christian A. Herter.

Governor G. Mennen Williams of

Michigan said legal prohibitions on union security agreements "undermine the foundations of collective bargaining."

Senator Henry M. Jackson of Washington called a right to work law "bad for business, labor and the general public."

Statements on the restrictive state laws were given THE INTERNATIONAL TEAMSTER by the public officials in response to queries concerning their views on this type of legislation.

Governor Freeman, known as a

liberal state chief executive, in his statement said:

"I do believe that 'right to work' laws are both morally wrong and socially irresponsible. They promote dissension, factionalism and dissatisfaction in labor-management relationships. Accordingly, I have stated publicly time and again that I am opposed to such legislation which would disrupt the sound basis for free collective bargaining which we have in our state and would hamstring responsible trade unions, making them virtually impossible here.

"I also have stated that I would feel compelled to veto the measure if it were passed by our legislature and I believe that this does not represent the type of legislation which would serve all the people of our state, labor and management alike. Consequently, such a law was not even introduced in the last session of the legislature."

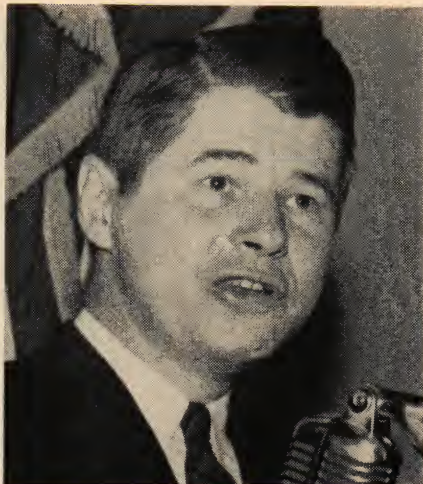
Governor Herter of Massachusetts paid his respects to the law which antilabor forces attempted to enact in 1955, saying:

"The proposed so-called 'right to work' bill presented in 1955, in my opinion, was ill advised and would, if enacted, have created industrial strife, jeopardized the relationships between employer and employee organizations, invited dual organization that could have disrupted industry and nullified the presently existing machinery administered by the Department of Labor and Industries and the Labor Relations Com-



GOVERNOR WILLIAMS
Michigan

"I will continue to oppose this kind of union-busting legislation. . . ."



GOVERNOR FREEMAN
Minnesota

" . . . right-to-work laws are both morally wrong and socially irresponsible."



SENATOR JACKSON
Washington

These laws are "bad for business, labor and the general public. . . ."

mission for the adjudication of differences that arise in the processing of grievances, complaints, and collective bargaining subjects.

"To my satisfaction, the Massachusetts legislature voted overwhelmingly to reject the 'right to work' bill."

Senator Jackson of Washington issued a strong statement criticizing Initiative 198 in Washington, the so-called 'right to work' proposal in that state. A report on that situation appeared in last month's INTERNATIONAL TEAMSTER. Excerpts from Senator Jackson's statement are:

"I am strongly opposed to Initiative 198, the so-called 'right to work' proposal. It would be bad for business, labor and the general public for the following reasons:

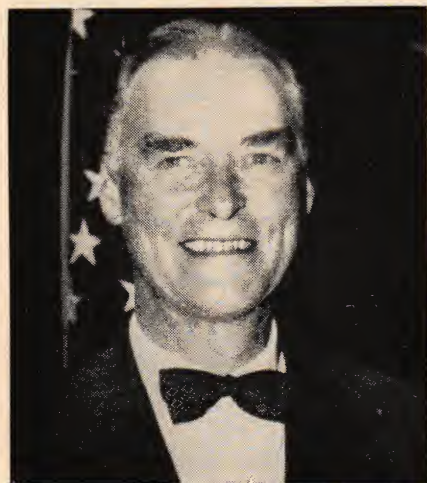
"1. It threatens the stability of our industry and payrolls.

"2. It would turn back the clock on peaceful employer-employee relations.

"3. It is basically insincere legislation in its motivation and title.

"Our state is justifiably proud of its high standard of living and its general prosperity. High wages, efficient labor and high productivity are essential elements in this happy condition. High pay, for instance, mirrors itself in the rest of the economy, in the grocery store, the appliance store, the movie house, the ball park—in those many small businesses that depend on good purchasing power. . . .

"Initiative 198 would outlaw the



GOVERNOR HESTER
Massachusetts

Proposed law in his state would "have created industrial strife. . . ."

all-important union-security provisions of labor contracts. This would turn the clock back. It would invite new strife. It would lead to the chaos of multiple bargaining. It would threaten the important new pension and health and welfare provisions which organized labor has won only lately and which realists in this day of enlightened labor-management relations know labor will not give up . . . it would take away the important employer right of signing a union shop if he so chooses. . . .

"On the face of it, right to work legislation is a misnomer. Its very title is insincere and misleading. It has been said before, but it is worth repeating, that the right to work is conditional, that it depends on a number of things, the most obvious of which are that there must be a job and that the job seeker must be qualified to handle the job.

"The system of free collective bargaining between management and organized labor has become the established procedure in our free enterprise economy. The system imposes certain restraints and responsibilities on both sides to bargain in good faith. The result has been stability and security for labor, industry and the entire community."

Governor Williams declared:

"In my opinion the so-called 'right to work' laws which have been passed in a number of states are incorrectly named. They do not confer upon workers any 'right to work.' What they do is to impair the right to organize.

"Legal bans on union security agreements undermine the foundations of collective bargaining. In order to have stable collective bargaining, it is necessary that the employer know with what union he is contracting. He cannot be sure of that if the law encourages dissident factions within the employee group to go out and form a new union in the middle of the contract period.

"Attempts have been made in the Michigan Legislature to attach so-called 'right to work' amendments to other bills. Fortunately those attempts have failed. As long as I am Governor, I will continue to oppose this kind of union-busting legislation."

Travel Deductions Clarified by Bill



REP. MOLLOHAN

Congressman Robert H. Mollohan, Democrat of West Virginia, has introduced a bill to amend the income tax laws to expressly and clearly authorize deductions for expenses incurred while traveling for meals and lodging.

The Internal Revenue Service already recognizes that these deductions are allowable under the law, but Mr. Mollohan succeeded in getting the acting commissioner to re-state the general rule due to confusion over whether such expenses were deductible. The rule, as clarified, reads:

"An individual, who has a regular post of duty (the city or general area where he is regularly employed or customarily carries on his business) and finds it necessary or advisable to work temporarily at another location from which it is impractical to return to his regular post at the end of each day's work, is traveling away from home in pursuit of his trade or business and is entitled to deduct the ordinary and necessary expenses incurred for his transportation, meals and lodging.

"Whether an individual has retained a location as his regular business post and whether he is working at the new location for a temporary or an indefinite period, are, of course, questions which must be

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EDITORIALS

Better Incomes Mean Prosperity

The point should not have to be made in this enlightened age that better incomes and higher wages mean prosperity to all. But a few figures which have been drawn to our attention recently by a Department of Labor study would indicate that this basic fact of higher incomes meaning prosperity for all is a doctrine that is being given increased official economic and statistical support.

Since 1941 the number of consumer units of \$4,000 or more (after taxes) measured in 1955 dollars has increased by 85 per cent. That's a startling figure: 85 per cent!

The population has increased about 23 per cent and consumer units about 25 per cent—in other words the number of consumer units (we should say wage-earners) has increased at a rate of about three and a half times that of the population as a whole and the next ten years will see a further increase in this group of about 33 per cent. As we have more over \$4,000 units, we have fewer under \$4,000 units.

What does this mean? We are told that those with incomes over \$4,000 are *60 per cent more likely* to buy major household equipment or furniture than those under \$4,000. And the over \$4,000 families are likely to buy *four times* as many cars per hundred families as the under \$4,000 group.

In other words, as wage-earners get over the \$4,000 mark, their purchasing power gets a big boost. We are not told how significant the efforts of organized labor may be in this tremendous increase. But the fact is that labor's goal of getting more wages and more income in the form of fringe benefits is resulting in more things for more people—all of which requires more work. Thus it is easy to see that more money for the workers, means more prosperity for all of us.

New Tune — Old Song

The papers have been giving considerable attention lately to the new tune in the Soviet songbag. We are told that the U. S. S. R. will reduce its armed forces by hundreds of thousands and transfer this manpower to more productive pursuits. And we are told that this should be a matter of great rejoicing.

But is it, really? It is always hopeful when any great group of human beings transfer their productive energies from pursuits of war to pursuits of peace. And we hope this general consideration will hold true in viewing the situation in the changing (or is it changing?) Soviet.

Under the new program the cost and upkeep of many under arms will be greatly reduced thereby apparently reducing its arms burden and armed strength. But we should remember that modern warfare is not solely a matter of armed military might, but one also of mighty industrial strength. And by making the manpower switch, the Soviet is adding to its economic and industrial strength and thereby becomes an even more formidable power than ever before.

A second consideration is this: the U. S. S. R. is systematically developing economic penetration and conquest as a formidable weapon. Her change of pace may be like singing a new tune, but it more than likely might be called, as one of her great composers would say, variations on theme. In other words, we are hearing a new tune, but it is really the same old song, the song of the desire for world conquest and the free world should harbor no illusions about this matter. We should be made more alert and more vigilant than ever in this new stage of Soviet efforts to widen her frontiers to cover this troubled world.

Polio Danger — Still With Us

Great advances have been made in combatting the onslaughts of polio in the United States. The use of the Salk vaccine is a measure which is making a striking difference in the toll taken by polio in this country.

We should not, however, feel that because we have a vaccine which is highly effective that we have licked this problem. We have not. There is still a big job to be done on several fronts. We must see that the vaccine is adequate in supply and precise in quality. We must see that no one who needs immunization goes without the preventive measure which science has given us.

Generally speaking, April 1 marks the beginning of what doctors know as the "polio season"—although this disease really knows no season. Medical and public health authorities are acutely sensitive to reports on the incidence of the disease, and particularly of the paralytic types.

Despite the job which pharmaceutical houses have done in stepping up production, there will be many, far too many, persons who should have the vaccine shots who will not be able to get them. And if any of these fall victims to polio, they will take little comfort in the belief that 1956 may be the last big polio season. The danger to many people is still real and will remain so until immunization is as widespread as health needs dictate.

Are We Curbing Credit too Rapidly?

By DAVE BECK, General President

TRUCKING—the second largest industry in the United States—is being severely damaged by the present tightness of money. The Government's tight credit policy is shutting off expansion funds—seed money—from this industry to a greater extent than practically any other business.

The trucking industry is still relatively young. It is composed primarily of small operators. By and large, trucking is small business. As a result, it has not yet established the credit facilities and borrowing sources that other industries, including other forms of transportation, have available to them.

Railroads can purchase their equipment under long-established Railway Equipment Trust Certificate financing. The Government lends as much as 87½ per cent of the cost of new merchant ships. Airlines have their borrowing power increased by subsidies.

In contrast, the trucker who wants to replace worn-out equipment, or expand, or modernize to meet the nation's growing defense and economic needs can look for funds and working capital only to his local bank and to manufacturers of trucks and other equipment. Both of these sources are pressed for funds by the present tight money policy.

The Government, in trying to hold down consumer installment credit by making funds scarce, has lumped the financing of trucking equipment with "consumer credit" installment buying. There is no logical justification for this treatment of the trucking industry.

The present tight credit policy is the result of action taken by the Federal Reserve Board—the bankers who are always more concerned with inflation than with deflation. Early in April, Federal Reserve

Banks once again raised the level of interest (discount rate) charged for money borrowed by member banks. The increase for 10 of the banks was from 2½ to 2¾ per cent, while the other two banks (San Francisco and Minneapolis) increased the rate from 2½ to 3 per cent. This led almost immediately to an increase in the interest rate charged by commercial banks on loans to business. For example, the "prime" rate charged by New York City banks for loans to borrowers with top credit standing was raised from 3½ per cent to 3¾ per cent.

The Federal Reserve Board's action has raised the cost of money and has pinched the money supply. The Board's actions have been criticized by Secretary of the Treasury George M. Humphrey, by Arthur F. Burns, chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, and by members of Congress.

The credit squeeze has had unfortunate consequences for small truckers, even though they are considered by their local banks as good credit risks and in the past have had no difficulty in borrowing for equipment and working capital.

For example:

A trucker in Bridgeport, Pa., needs \$50,000 for working capital. In Nashville, Tenn., a trucker needs \$115,000 to finance the purchase of additional operating rights, which would increase the scope of his business and provide jobs for Teamster members. In Chicago a trucker needs \$65,000 for working capital, and in Salt Lake City a trucking concern requires \$50,000 for the same purpose. In Madisonville, Ky., a trucker needs \$36,000 for a terminal to consolidate his operations, and in Roanoke, Va., another trucker needs \$216,000 for operating capital.

These examples indicate that the tight credit situation for the truckers has no geographical boundaries, and, in some instances, will affect the very existence of the companies concerned. Current industry credit experience shows that the small truckers are the most acute sufferers—those who need from \$25,000 to \$200,000.

Once again, it is the "little guy," the small business man who is pinched. The credit pinch does not vitally disturb the large corporations, who have different financial sources available. Many large corporations have sufficient financial reserves to finance their own needs. Others can go out into the market and make loans without difficulty. But the small business man, the small truck firm, can obtain credit only from his own local bank.

The Teamsters are concerned about tight credit and its impact both on the trucking industry and on the economy as a whole.

During a period of rising economic activity, outstanding credit has to rise too. Credit should be available to permit our economy to expand. Credit policies should not be set by those with a "gloom and doom" philosophy.

Business expectations are for continued advances; for increases in demand and sales. Government and private surveys indicate that business is expecting to build plants all over the country, at a greater pace than ever before. These new plants will increase the need for truck transportation. This is why the rise in interest rates and tight credit is so damaging to the trucking industry. If the truck lines cannot meet the transportation demands, truckers will lose business to other carriers, primarily to the railroads.

The availability of credit is crucial not only to truck buyers but to truck producers, as well. If trucking firms cannot get loans to buy trucks, tractors and trailers, the truck factory, and behind him the raw material supplier will lose business and layoffs will start. In fact, there are indications that the Federal Reserve Board has incorrectly

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CANADIAN TEAMSTERS in session at Toronto April 28-29. Organizer I. M. Dodds is presiding. Shown at the head table (from left) are Richard Bell and Joseph McCann, Eastern Conference of Teamsters, Washington, D. C.; Frank Fitzsimmons, Central Conference, Detroit, Mich.; Al Evans, organizer for Eastern Canada; Thomas Lees, J. C. 52, Toronto; Organizer Dodds; Robert L. Graham, International Headquarters, and Lewis C. Harkins, National Cannery Division director, both of Washington, D. C.; Harry Bonnell, organizer, Western Conference of Teamsters, Vancouver, B. C.; Robert Scott, L. U. 987, Calgary, and Thomas Owen, Produce Division director, Washington, D. C.

Canadian Teamsters Meet

*Spokesmen from International Office
Report on Advances; Organizational
Work Key Subject in Planning Sessions*

CANADIAN labor affairs and Teamster progress in Canada have been given major attention recently through the annual meeting of Canadian Teamsters and through the participation of Teamsters in the

founding convention of the new merged Canadian Labor Congress.

The annual session of Teamsters from locals from the Maritimes to British Columbia was held in the King Edward Hotel, Toronto, April

28 and 29, immediately following the merger meeting of the Trades & Labor Congress and the Canadian Congress of Labor.

The annual conference gave an opportunity for Teamsters in Canada to assess their progress of the past year and to make plans for expanded organization in the year ahead. Some 75 delegates from all the provinces registered at the annual session.

The meeting was attended by several officials from International Headquarters. Robert L. Graham, assistant to Vice President Einar Mohn, gave the principal address at the two-day session. He spelled out plans and policies for field organization and conference work from the viewpoint of the International.

Lewis C. Harkins, director of the National Cannery Division, reported on overall progress of the division and indicated some of the new potentials for organization in this jurisdiction.

Thomas Owen, director of the



REGISTRATION for the Canadian Teamsters conference drew a good response. Shown here (from left) are Economist Al Weiss and Gerard Trainor, attorney, both from International Headquarters, Washington, D. C.; G. Andre LeBlanc, L. U. 973, Montreal; and Bernard White, L. U. 647, Toronto. In background is J. M. Hamilton, L. U. 879, Hamilton.

Produce Division, told the Canadians about organization problems resulting from the technological changes now taking place in the fresh fruit and produce industry. Pre-packaging and elimination of the traditional commission merchant are creating organization problems for Teamsters, he said.

Al Evans who is in charge of Teamster organizing in Eastern Canada related some of the problems of advancing the membership in the Quebec area where French is the prevailing language.

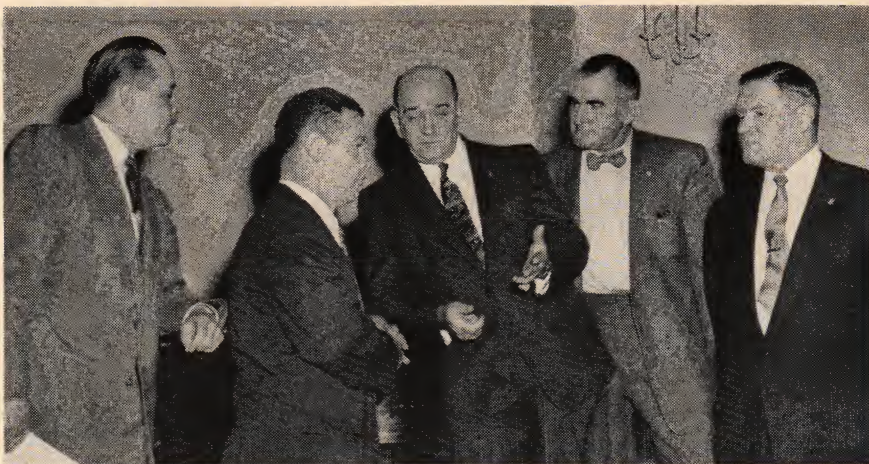
Progress in the Central area was noted by I. M. ("Casey") Dodds who spoke of the booming area, particularly around Toronto. He spoke of the relationship of Canadian Teamsters to the three conferences with which the Canadians are affiliated—the Eastern Conference of Teamsters, the Central Conference and the Western Conference.

Some of the problems—and distance is one of them—were related by Harry Bonnell from the Western Conference of Teamsters. He spoke of the construction work going on, particularly in British Columbia and of the problems incident to organization work in the "wide open spaces."

Joseph McCann, representing Eastern Conference Director Thomas E. Flynn, reported on work of this conference in Canada and said that the outlook for the coming year appears promising.

During the first day's sessions reports were given on various phases of organization work—bakery, dairy, over-the-road, research, etc. On the second day the Teamsters heard David Lewis, well known Ontario attorney who represents the Teamsters and is a leading figure in labor legal circles in the Dominion.

The Canadians have a coordination committee which is working on ways and means of working closely with the appropriate conferences with which the Canadian locals are affiliated. The delegates reported there would be representation at the forthcoming area conferences—the Central in Minneapolis and the National Trade Divisions session in Chicago both in May, the Western in July in Vancouver and the Eastern in October in Washington, D. C.



INFORMAL GROUP at Canadian Teamster session in Toronto. Left to right—Ralph Mattes, L. U. 914, Winnipeg; Robert L. Graham, International Headquarters, Washington, D. C.; I. M. (Casey) Dodds, organizer, Windsor; Joseph Murray, L. U. 352, Toronto, and Elmer Hietanem, L. U. 990, Port Arthur.



EAST AND CENTRAL CANADIANS are shown with representatives from Washington. Left to right—Benoit Bertrand, L. U. 106, and G. A. Russell, both of L. U. 106, Montreal; Lewis C. Harkins, National Cannery Division director, and Richard Bell, Eastern Conference of Teamsters, Washington, D. C., and D. J. Buchanan, L. U. 647, Toronto.



EAST AND WEST are represented in this group of Canadian Teamsters. Seated (left to right)—Larry Dailey, L. U. 855, St. John's, Nfd.; Al Evans, organizer in charge of Teamster work in Eastern Canada; Harry Bonnell, Vancouver, B. C., organizer from Western Canada, and Robert Scott, L. U. 987, Calgary. Standing—Peter Dicks, Corner Brook, Nfd.; Thomas Owen, director of the National Produce Division, and H. Clayton, L. U. 106, Montreal.

CENTRAL STATES DRIVERS COUNCIL
22 W. Madison Street, Room 301
Chicago 2, Ill.

ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT FOR YEAR 1955

Monthly Receipts		Monthly Disbursements	
Jan. ...\$19,074.91	July ...\$ 794.15	Jan. ...\$ 9,567.46	July ...\$ 6,348.46
Feb. .. 12,997.21	Aug. .. 3,647.62	Feb. .. 8,726.40	Aug. .. 5,357.11
Mar. .. 15,148.54	Sept. .. 2,334.07	Mar. .. 6,828.39	Sept. .. 6,030.14
Apr. .. 16,632.82	Oct. .. 980.34	Apr. .. 24,719.88	Oct. .. 9,043.77
May .. 4,297.77	Nov. .. 3,720.88	May .. 15,589.89	Nov. .. 10,747.83
June .. 3,368.85	Dec. .. 9,131.24	June .. 5,771.62	Dec. .. 7,856.86
TOTAL.....\$92,128.40		TOTAL.....\$116,587.81	

CASH BALANCE, December 31, 1954.....\$105,765.12

Receipts, 1955

1955 Assessments	\$44,994.00
1956 Assessments Paid in 1955.....	8,395.00
1955 Affiliation Fees	1,500.00
1956 Affiliation Fees Paid in 1955.....	650.00
1954 Affiliation Fees Paid in 1955.....	250.00
1953 Affiliation Fees Paid in 1955.....	150.00
1952 Affiliation Fees Paid in 1955.....	100.00
Sale of Contracts	20,795.65
From CS, SE & SW Areas H&W and Pension Funds a/c Office Expenses Paid from Council Funds	14,900.19
Miscellaneous	393.56
	<u>\$ 92,128.40</u>

TOTAL 1955 RECEIPTS AND PREVIOUS BALANCE ON HAND.\$197,893.52

Disbursements, 1955

Salaries (Net)	\$15,167.89
W/H & F.O.A.B. Taxes	3,159.59
Attorneys:	
Padway, Goldberg & Previant—	
Retainer	\$9,999.96
Per Diem and Expenses.....	4,490.00
Disbursements	2,337.09
	<u>16,827.05</u>
Ratner, Mattox & Ratner.....	7,200.00
Other Attorneys	9,546.15
Court Reporter Services	3,292.39
Advertising, Donations and Good Will.....	6,107.63
Employees' Insurance	314.25
General Insurance and Bonds.....	208.39
*Rent	15,894.00
Meeting Room Charges	1,759.02
*Electricity	1,698.74
*Water and Linen	469.90
*Functional Music	510.00
Telephone	1,404.80
Telegraph	792.74
Express and Handling	205.72
Supplies and Equipment	1,582.78
Printing (Includes Contracts)	26,559.29
*Alterations and Maintenance	2,408.14
Miscellaneous (Includes Postage)	1,479.34

TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS, 1955.....\$116,587.81

CASH BALANCE (ASSETS), December 31, 1955.....\$ 81,305.71

LIABILITIES—Current Bills Only.

* Items starred are those included in 80-20 allocation between H&M Fund and Council up to June 22, 1955; 40-20-20 allocation, H&W Fund, Pension Fund and Council from June 23, 1955, to November 30, 1955; 45-45-10 allocation, H&W Fund, Pension Fund and Council beginning December 1, 1955.

Tight Money

(Continued from page 25)

diagnosed the state of our economic health. Instead of inflation, which they fear, we have layoffs in autos, television and appliances. Inventories are starting to pile up.

Let us not lower the boom on our trucking industry through continuation of unwise and restrictive credit policies. How can the trucking industry make its contribution to economic expansion under these grave credit situations? How can the trucking industry supply the transportation needs of a better America? How can we make progress and provide more jobs for more people at better pay—if no additional trucks can be bought because of high cost of borrowing money? It does not make sense to deny credit for sound and useful projects. Adequate credit must be made available to keep employment and production high.

The Government must take steps to remedy this grave credit situation in the interest of our national economy and defense. Whatever burdens or operates to destroy the trucking industry endangers the entire country, for whose welfare an adequate and strong trucking industry is vital.

Travel Deductions

(Continued from page 23)

determined under the facts involved in each particular case.

"Presence at a particular location is 'temporary' when the end thereof is foreseeable within a reasonably definite and short period of time."

Congressman Mollohan, a member of the Legal and Monetary Affairs Subcommittee of the House Committee on Government Operations, sought the ruling in behalf of unionists in West Virginia.

He advised General President Dave Beck that if any of the membership of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters had failed to include these travel, meals and lodging deductions in filing their returns in April, they should file an amended return to include these allowances.

MACHINISTS DEDICATE NEW HEADQUARTERS

ANOTHER handsome, new union headquarters building was dedicated May 5 as the International Association of Machinists officially opened its marble, aluminum and glass ten-story structure on a lot formerly occupied by the British Embassy in Washington, D. C.

The 110-foot tall building stands on a plot of 29,000 square feet bounded by Connecticut Avenue, N Street and 19th Street. The land was obtained at a cost of one million dollars and it is graced with a beautiful and functional \$2,200,000 edifice.

The association leases out space on the ground, second, third, fourth

and fifth floors to other organizations and business firms. I. A. M. occupies approximately 60 per cent of the office space.

At dedication ceremonies President Albert J. Hayes reflected upon the remarkable growth enjoyed by his international union in its 68-year history.

The organization was founded in a locomotive pit in Atlanta, Ga., in 1899 when 19 men met to discuss the deplorable rate of 20 cents an hour for a 10-hour day. Two years later the first Canadian local was chartered and the union became "international" in scope and name.

By 1901, 50,000 members had won a general strike for a 9-hour day and by 1936 the rolls had increased to 230,000 members. In 1944 the membership had spiraled to 750,000 names and today that number has reached 879,000 members, the able international president pointed out.

"In the history of the organized labor movement of the United States the last 68 years have been very important and significant in the day-to-day lives not only of the members of labor unions, but of all Americans," President Hayes said.

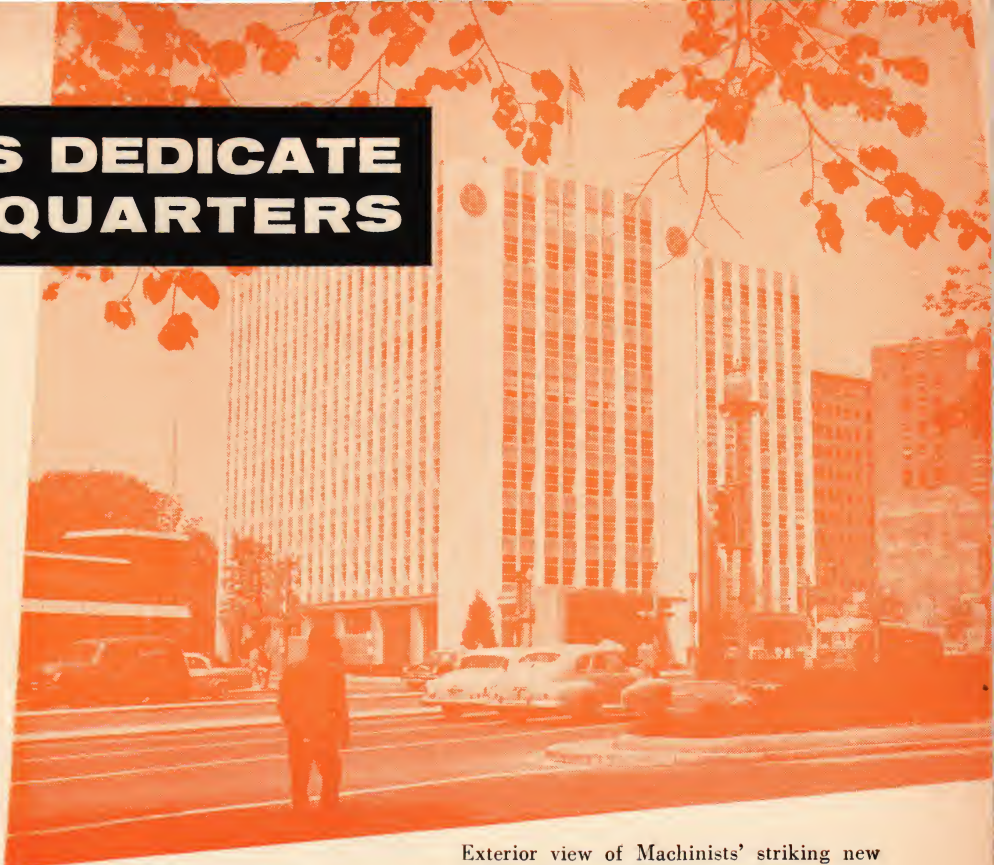
"In this period organized labor,

through its trials, its tribulations and accomplishments, has become established, not only as a useful, but as a necessary, institution in our kind of society. In fact, without the institution of organized labor our country could not have progressed to its present status."

Speaking briefly at the dedication, AFL-CIO President George Meany lauded the leadership of the Machinists' president, particularly in Mr. Hayes' role of chairman of the ethical practices committee set up by the AFL-CIO. He forecast a demonstration by the leader for the workers of the country and the public that the labor movement is determined to keep its house clean.

"In recent months there had appeared in the press a flood of charges concerning alleged racketeering in trade unions. Strangely enough, actual indictments and convictions have been very few and far between. Yet the failure of public authorities to act should not deter us from proceeding, where actual evidence of wrongdoing exists, to do our job," the AFL-CIO president said.

The architects were retained for the Machinists' Building late in 1952 and the site purchased a year later.



Exterior view of Machinists' striking new building on capital's Connecticut Avenue.



Visitors admire spacious, handsomely furnished office of IAM President Al Hayes.



Roof terrace of Machinists' building is similar to that of IBT headquarters.

TEAMSTER SERVICES

Spotlighted

**AT UNION
INDUSTRIES
SHOW**

TTEAMSTERS were the “triple-threat” stars of the 1956 AFL-CIO Union Industries Show in Seattle. The union label services of members of our international union were spotlighted in three separate exhibits in Seattle’s vast Civic Auditorium, April 20-25, as AFL-CIO unions and union-contract manufacturers displayed to public view, for the first time in the Northwest, union label products and services.

The largest of the three was the exhibit presented by Joint Council 28, which was 14 booth spaces in size—a standout attraction of the central hall of the auditorium. It featured displays of model over-the-road trucks, pictures of General President Beck, General Secretary-Treasurer English and West Coast leaders, plus views of Teamsters and their equipment at work. Literature was distributed to show visitors, telling of the value of Teamster services. Sturdy, union-made bicycles were given away to lucky ticket holders who visited the display. The tickets were distributed by two attractive models and a crew of Teamsters.

An innovation in the show this year was a joint exhibit sponsored by the National Miscellaneous Division in conjunction with the International Association of Machinists, which was designed to show union made and union serviced vending machines. A slogan “Insist on Union Made, Union Serviced Vending Machines” appeared above the



Above: A view of the central hall of the Seattle Civic Auditorium, showing the Joint Council 28 exhibit at extreme left.



Left: Crowds gather at the Joint Council 28 booth for tickets on the bicycles given away and to pick up literature.



Left: Long lines formed at the joint Machinists-Teamster Vending Machine Exhibit, as soft drinks were dispensed to all comers.

booth. Inside the booth, two comely Seattle models dispensed free soft drinks to the show crowds from the various machines displayed.

Long lines formed from this booth, as visitors waited for the soft drinks and picked up the literature offered at a central display table. A folder which told the reader, "Don't spend a nickel unless you're double sure that the vending machine you use in your shop is union made and union serviced," had been prepared by Gordon Cole of the Machinists, and it did an excellent selling job among the spectators.

The third Teamster exhibit was that of the Western Council of Cannery and Food Process Workers. From a colorful display on the ground floor of the exhibition hall, members of locals in the council dispensed fruit juices to passersby and displayed frozen foods processed and canned by Teamsters. Crews of five members each was kept busy throughout the show serving the crowd.

Visitors to the Seattle show saw in other booths a complete laundry, a print shop and bindery, a meat market, a glass bottle blowing unit, and apprentice carpenters and bricklayers at work. Strolling musicians serenaded the crowd, and candy, cereal, cookies, soft drinks, and much more were dispensed free to everyone. More than a half million persons attended the show.

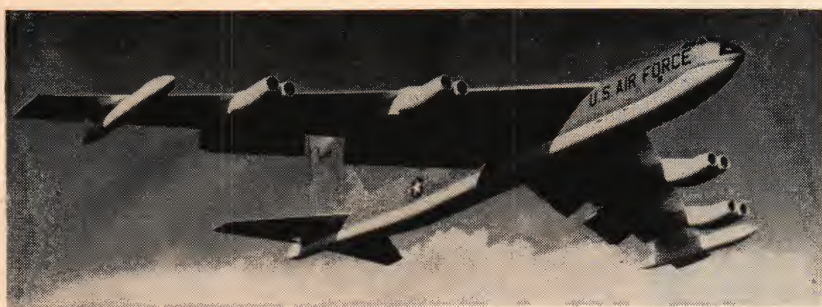
Seattle is a "good union town," and the show was highly successful. More than a half million Northwest citizens visited the 1956 exhibition and went away with a new appreciation of union label goods and services.



Misses Union Vending Machine—Kathy King and Jackie McDonald—promote the labels on union made and serviced vending machines.



At the Western Council of Cannery and Food Process Workers' booth, fruit juices are dispensed by Agnes Tippie and Mildred Harrington, both of Local 803; Russ Gallagher, secretary of the Northwest Council of Food Process Unions; Maude Anderson and Margaret Pilkey, Local 803 members.



COVER STORY

THE MIGHTY 'B'—AMERICA'S ACE IN AIRPOWER WAGERING

A CAPITAL "B" and a "Bison" have figured prominently in the nation's newspapers and magazines during recent weeks. The "B," as pictured on the front cover of this issue, is a symbol for the B-52—our No. 1 long-range heavy bomber; the "Bison" is also a long-range heavy bomber—but belongs to the Russians.

The controversy is not raging over the relative merits of these two planes—they are both equally powerful and destructive weapons—but rather over the numbers and lack of numerical strength of these bombers.

General Curtis E. LeMay, testifying before a Senate Appropriations Committee, painted a somber picture of this country's declining position in the race for air supremacy. The Strategic Air Command chief noted that "the Soviet Union was producing two types of long-range bombers at a combined rate substantially higher than the production of B-52s."

The Boeing B-52 Stratofortress is an eight-jet, swept-wing, U. S. Air Force long-range heavy bomber now in production by Boeing Airplane Company at Seattle and Wichita, Kans.

The history of the Stratofortress dates back to early 1946 when the Air Force set up basic requirements for the new bomber. Six months later Boeing was awarded a contract for engineering studies and prelimi-

nary design, and in September of 1947 the first public announcement was made that two experimental B-52s had been ordered.

The first of the two experimental Stratofortresses emerged from the factory on November 29, 1951, but very few persons were aware of it. Heavily draped with concealing tar-

aulins, the new bomber secretly was moved to Boeing Field in early morning darkness.

It was followed on March 15, 1952, by the YB-52, while the XB-52—ground and taxi tests completed—was returned to the factory for previously scheduled additional installations. The YB-52 was the first of the pair to take to the air, with A. M. "Tex" Johnston, Boeing chief of flight test and Col. Guy M. Townsend, at the controls.

On September 4, 1954, these two men flew the YB-52 from Seattle to Dayton for the National Aircraft Show. Average speed for the trip was 624 miles per hour, better than the time made by jet fighters in the Bendix Trophy Race from California to Dayton.

The B-52's eight engines are mounted in pairs on sharply-raked-forward pods under the thin, high-speed wing. The main landing gear units retract into wells in the body. The gear itself is composed of eight main wheels in double tandem and two small "protection" wheels.

TEAMSTERS AT CANADIAN MERGER



TEAMSTERS AT CLC—The International Brotherhood of Teamsters had one of the major delegate groups at the constitutional convention of the Canadian Labor Congress in Toronto, April 23-27. Seated (from left)—Harry Bonnell, organizer, Western Conference of Teamsters, Vancouver, B. C.; I. M. (Casey) Dodd, organizer, Central Conference of Teamsters, Windsor, Ont.; C. A. Gower, Vancouver, B. C.; Robert Scott, Calgary, Alta., and Joseph Whiteford, Vancouver, B. C. Second row—Robert Mattes, Vancouver, B. C.; Joseph Murray, Toronto; Jack Nichols, Toronto; G. Kiddy, Halifax, N. S.; Peter Dicks, Nfd.; Jean Lariviere, Montreal; N. Finley, Calgary, Alta.; E. S. Hietanem, Port Arthur, Ont.; William Brown, Vancouver, B. C., and B. White, Toronto. Third row—D. J. Buchanan, Toronto; D. L. Erickson, Edmonton; C. Tavignot, Toronto; E. M. Lawson, Vancouver, B. C.; J. McKenzie, Regina, Sask.; R. A. Lenfesty, Vancouver, B. C.; J. Scott, Vancouver, B. C., and S. Powers, Toronto.

FIFTY YEARS AGO in our Magazine

(From *Teamsters' Magazine*, June, 1906)

S. P. C. A. MEDALS

The Boston chapter of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals started a drive in that area for humane treatment of horses. One of the phases of the plan called for the presentation of medals to teamsters who were particularly considerate of their teams.

In addition, the society gave away



several thousands of copies of "Black Beauty" and "The Strike at Shane's" to other wagon drivers in Boston.

The *Journal* carried a picture of twenty-six teamsters wearing the Humane Medals. Each of these members were also presented a \$2.50 gold piece by the society.

SAN FRANCISCO EARTHQUAKE

The *Teamster Magazine* paid tribute to the mayor of San Francisco who, though elected by labor and from the ranks of labor, was gaining the support of all his citizens because of his masterly action during and following the disastrous earthquake.

"Reports which come are of a most flattering nature. The mayor has taken hold of an awful situation and made the best of a bad business. Even news sources not particularly friendly to him have been forced to admit that his administration of affairs in this disaster has been all that could be desired," the editor said.

LABOR'S GRIEVANCES

The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor sent a list of grievances to the President, Theodore

Roosevelt; the president pro tem of the Senate and the speaker of the House of Representatives and a copy of this document appeared in the June, 1906, *Teamster*.

The subjects discussed in the complaint ranged from the violation of the "Eight Hour Law" on the construction of the Panama Canal, the employment of convicts on government projects, the violations of the Chinese Exclusion Act, involuntary servitude inflicted upon seamen by greedy shipping interests, flagrant uses of writs of injunction against working men and women and the Presidential order forbidding Government employees from petitioning Congress for redress of grievances.

POETRY CORNER

An anonymous poet was responsible for the following bit of rhyme and reason which appeared in the June *Teamster*:

Whilst walking down a crowded city street the other day,
I heard a little urchin to a comrade turn and say:
"Say, Chimmy, lemme tell youse, I'd be happy as a clam,
If only I was de feller dat me mudder tinks I am.

"She tinks I am a wonder, an' she knows her little lad,
Could never mix wit nuttin' dat was ugly, mean or bad.
Oh, lots o' times I sit and tink how nice 'twould be, gee whiz!
If a feller wuz de feller dat his mudder tinks he is."

My friend, be yours a life of toil or undiluted joy,
You still can learn a lesson from this small, unlettered boy.
Don't aim to be an earthly saint, with eyes fixed on a star;
Just try to be the fellow that your mother thinks you are.

CONVENTION CALLED

The General Secretary-Treasurer, Thomas L. Hughes, issued the convention call in the June issue. He reminded all local unions to make an exhausting effort to have a delegate present in Chicago for the international's fourth annual convention.

The delegates, except those living on the Pacific Coast and those from southeastern states, were offered a special transportation fare for the round trip to

Chicago. The passenger associations charged one and one-third fare for the round trip.

MORTICIANS ORGANIZED

An announcement was made that many undertakers in the New Orleans area had been organized into the *Teamsters' Union*. The names of thirty-six establishments under contract were listed and members were asked to patronize these firms.

CHILD LABOR HIT

A Dr. Edward McGlynn, otherwise unidentified by the *Teamster Magazine*, was quoted on the subject of child labor. Dr. McGlynn was discussing Elizabeth Barrett Browning's newly issued poem on the subject, "Do You Hear The Children Weeping."

"Let them weep—yes, let them weep—since it is their only solace, and it were cruel of us to deprive them even of the comfort of their tears; but just because the children are weeping, and while they are weeping, let their hot tears scald our hearts, let their inarticulate groans and wails stir up within us all that is manly and womanly, and all that is Christlike,



to do what we can to dry their tears, to stop the inarticulate sobbings of their breaking hearts.

"Let us, just because they are weeping, feel all the more impelled to heed the voice, to believe the words, to accept the call of the Master, stimulated by His example to do what we can to take away the cause of their tears," Dr. McGlynn pleaded.



**I'VE
FALLEN
FOR**



DELIVERY

